

# The Daily Courant.

Thursday, July 29 1708

London, July 29.

*A further Continuation of the Remarks on the Paris Mercure.*

**T**HE best Way to discover upon what Terms the Allies can ever safely consent to a Peace with France, is to look back to the Treaties that have already been made with Louis XIV for securing the Quiet of Europe, and see what Use He has made of them.

By the Treaty of Munster with the Emperour and Empire in 1648, this King became possess'd of the Suntgaw, the Landgraviate of the upper and lower Alsace, with the important Places of Brisac and Philippsburg, and the Provincial Government of the 10 Imperial Towns in Alsace. The Treaty of the Pyrenees made with Spain in 1659, yielded to him Thionville, Montmedy, and Damvilliers, Arras, Bapaume, and more than two thirds of the Province of Artois; Gravelines, Landrecy, and Quesnoy, Avennes, Marienburgh, and Philippeville; with several other Places of less Consideration; and the Counties of Roussillon and Conflans. By these Treaties 'twas believ'd the Balance of Europe was settl'd pretty equally; and I mention these Particulars, because it will appear, that all the French King has since gain'd from the Empire and Spain, has been by the Violation of these and succeeding Treaties.

Nothing could be contriv'd more positive and binding, than the Renunciation of the Succession of Spain Solemnly made by this King and his Queen Maria Teresa, Daughter of Philip IV of Spain, on their Marriage, by Virtue of the Treaty of the Pyrenees: Yet on the Death of Philip IV in 1665 his most Christian Majesty, in Violation of that Treaty, invaded the Spanish Netherlands in 1667, which he claim'd in the Right of his Wife, on the Pretence that Brabant was devolv'd upon her by Virtue of a particular Law of that Country, which prefers the Daughters of a first Marriage to the Sons of a second, and that the rest of those Netherlands were Dependencies on Brabant: The Injustice and Indignity of this Pretention was sufficiently expos'd by the Baron de Lifola in his *Bouclier d'Etat*, and the Queen's Renunciation of every Part of the Succession of Spain prov'd to be valid and irrevocable: But Right was forc'd to give place to Power; and tho' upon the Triple Alliance which England Sweden and Holland made in the Beginning of 1668, the King of France found it necessary to agree to the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle the same Year, yet by Virtue of that Treaty he got Possession of several strong Places in Flanders. The King of France could not forgive the States-General the Part they had in the Triple Alliance, which put a stop to the Conquest he had meditated of all the Spanish Netherlands; and therefore in Violation of the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle (which only perfected and completed the Triple Alliance) he invaded Holland in 1672: The Emperour and the King of Spain interposing the Assistance of the States, the Treaty of Nimeguen put an End to that War in 1678: This Treaty the King of France violated in the most unjust and scandalous Manner, by the Seizure of Strasbourg by Intelligence, by erecting the Royal Chambers of Metz and Bezancon and the Sovereign Council of Brisac, and by those Tribunals adjudging to himself as large a Tract of Country as any one Circle of the Empire makes; as also by siezing some Places and ravaging the open Country of Flanders, and taking Luxembourg by a Siege: Hereupon a Truce of 20 Years was made in 1684; by which the King of France was left in Possession for that Term of Years, of Strasbourg and all that had been adjudg'd to him by his own Tribunals aforementioned; and also of Luxembourg with some other Places. In Violation of this Truce, his most Christian Majesty besieg'd Philipsbourg and broke in upon the Empire in 1688: A War follow'd, till the Treaty of Ryfwick in 1697; by which tho' the King of France parted with very great Acquisitions which he had made in Spain, and in the Spanish Netherlands before and during that War, (to gain favour with the Spanish Nation;) yet he would not part with Strasbourg to the Empire, knowing too well of what Importance it might be to him in the Prosecution of his Designs against the House of Austria. The Treaty of Ryfwick may be said to be only a Preliminary to the 1st Treaty of Partition made in 1698; and which

coming to nothing by the Death of the Electoral Prince of Bavaria, brought on the 2d Treaty of Partition in 1700; which the King of France violated, in the Manner known to all the World.

Upon this short Deduction of Facts I shall observe, that the Rock upon which the most considerable of these Treaties split, was their not being made with the Concurrence and Consent of all the Allies: That of Nimeguen was entred into by the States General separately, who by previous Agreement were soon follow'd into it by Spain: But the Emperour and the brave Duke of Lorraine (not to speak now of the great Elector of Brandenburg) being left to the Discretion of the King of France, he kept his Footing on the upper Rhine by which Swabia and Franconia were expos'd to him, and the Passage thro' Lorraine to other Parts of the Empire. So likewise at the Treaty of Ryfwick, the Emperour and Empire were left by Spain, England, and Holland, to accept between the 20th of September and the 1st of November the Terms the French King had offer'd them; and if they should not accept them in that Time, those Potentates oblig'd themselves not to interpose between them and the French King: So that they were forc'd, much against their Will, (not signing their Treaty till the 30th of October,) to let Strasbourg remain in the Hands of the French; and of what Use that most important Place has been to them in this War, every Body knows. But the most unhappy Step of this kind was the Treaty of Partition, which being made without the Consent either of the King of Spain or of the Emperour, whose rightful Inheritance was to be divided, did in the natural Consequence (sufficiently foreseen and foretold by Men of the freest Judgements both here and abroad) put the French King into quiet Possession of the Spanish Monarchy, for which we have been so many Years and are still in War. But this will always be the Case, when States instead of pursuing the plain Rules of Justice and Equity, acting with Dignity, and leaving the Consequences to the Care of Heaven, submit to seek their Safety from unjust Expedients, rather than from right Reason and Virtue. It seems utterly unaccountable, that the States General should refuse in 1634 1663 and about 1670 to agree with France on a Partition between them of the Spanish Provinces of the Netherlands, because they durst not trust that Crown; and yet, after so much Experience of the French King's making no other Use of any Treaties, but as Steps to mount up higher and higher till he reach the Top of his Ambition, should trust him with Part of the Spanish Monarchy and expect he could be wholly insensible to the Temptation of laying his Hands at a fit Opportunity on the rest. But the Truth is, their Motive to this Proceeding was much the same that induc'd them to make the separate Peace at Nimeguen: The contending Parties in England gave King William so much Disturbance and Perplexity, that finding he could not carry on the War further with due Vigour, if at all; he comply'd with (or rather underwent) what he could not approve: And the States were visibly under a Necessity of taking their Measures from England. But had it been the Will of Heaven to give that King those Successes in the Field which would have lifted him above the Care of managing Court- or Church-Factions, and embolden'd him to rely on his own Merits and the general Affections of his People, I cannot doubt he would have withheld his hand from dividing what he had no Right to dispose of. I forbear to enlarge on this ungrateful Subject; and could have contented myself with saying less of it, did I not apprehend, as often as I think of the Gallions which are expected from New Spain, that we have not yet felt all the Effects of the Partition-Treaty's forcing the Spaniards into the House of Bourbon.

From what is premis'd, the Publick will draw two Inferences; One is, That no Treaty with France can safely be enter'd into, without the Participation of Concurrence and Consent of all the Confederates: And for our French Author's Mortification, I will remind him, that those whom it most concerns Europe should be of this Opinion, are intirely possess'd with it, I mean the Queen and Her Ministers. In October 1706, the Elector of Bavaria wrote Letters to the Duke of Marlborough and to the Field-Deputies of the States General, desiring them to acquaint their Principals, That the most Christian King, finding some Overtures of Peace which he had caus'd to be made

made by private Ways, had instead of producing the Effect of making known his Dispositions for promoting a general Peace, been look'd upon by ill-designing Persons as an Artifice to disunite the Allies and make Advantage of the Misunderstanding that might be created among them, had resolv'd to shew the Sincerity of his Intentions, by renouncing all secret Negotiations, and by openly proposing Conferences in which Means might be found to re-establish the Tranquillity of Europe. And therefore desir'd, that a Place might be chosen for the Duke of Marlborough and the States Deputies to meet and confer with Persons whom his most Christian Majesty should appoint. To this His Grace return'd Answer, by Order from her Majesty; (as did the States Deputies by Order from their High Mightinesses to the very same purpose,) 'That her Majesty would be glad to conclude a solid and lasting Peace in concert with all her Allies, on Conditions that might secure them from all Apprehensions of being forc'd to take up Arms again after a short Interval, as had happen'd before. And that her Majesty was ready to enter jointly with all the high Allies into just and necessary Measures for settling such a Peace, her Majesty being determin'd not to enter upon any Negotiation without the Participation of her said Allies; but that the Way of Conferences which was propos'd, without a particular Declaration of his most Christian Majesty's Intentions, did not seem proper to her for attaining a truly solid and lasting Peace. Nothing could be more honest than this Answer, and Time has shewn that nothing could be more prudent: For, the King of France sufficiently discover'd by letting the Matter drop, either that he intended nothing at all, or that he intended those ill Practices which the two maritime Potentates so justly suspected.

The other Inference that naturally arises from the Premises, 'That there is no trusting the Safety and Peace of Christendom barely to Treaties with the King of France, since none hitherto made have been strong enough to hold him: And that therefore he must be disarm'd of the Power to break through them for the future; that is to say, the Balance of Europe must be absolutely restor'd. And for our French Author's further Mortification, I will also remind him that those who have the main Sinews of this War at their Disposal, are intirely of this Sentiment: I mean the two Houses of Parliament of this Kingdom, who in an Address to Her Majesty last Winter, represented, 'That having been always perswaded, That nothing would restore a just Balance of Power in Europe, but the reducing the whole Spanish Monarchy to the Obedience of the House of Austria; they humbly offer'd this their unanimous Opinion to her Majesty, viz. That no Peace can be Honourable or Safe for her Majesty, or her Allies, if Spain, the West Indies, or any Part of the Spanish Monarchy, be suffer'd to remain under the Power of the House of Bourbon.

*I design to conclude this Subject in my next.*

London, July 29.

The Fleet commanded by Sir George Bing, with the Transports having on board the Land Forces under General Earl, sail'd from Spithead on Wednesday Morning.

By her Majesty's Company of Comedians.

**A**T the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, this present Thursday, being the 29th of July, will be presented a Play call'd, *The T. ingest*; or, *The Enchanted Island*. The Parts of Prospero by Mr. Mills, Alonso by Mr. Corey, Ferdinand by Mr. Smith, Hippolito by Mr. Bullock, Jun. Stephano by Mr. Johnson, Trinculo by Mr. Bullock, M. Tracho by Mr. Bickertill, Ventosa by Mr. Fairbank, Caliban by Mr. Norris, Sycorax by Mr. Cross, Miranda by Mrs. Moore, Dorinda by Miss Norris.

This Play is Sold by J. Knapp at the Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, and at Lister next Wando's Coffee-House, Temple-Bar.

**Lost from Knightsbridge on Friday the 23d Instant, a little Spaniel Birch, Liver-colour'd and White, a White streak round her Loins, a White Ring round her Tail, long Hair upon her Feet, and a bushy Tail.** Whoever brings her to Mr. John Cook Stationer at the Queen's-head, the Corner of Bow-Lane in Cheap-side, shall have 10s. Reward.

**Lost about April last, in or near the Temple, a Fine between Fowler and Dixon and others, of an Estate in the Parish of St. Nicholas in Rochester in Kent, which said Fine hath pass'd all the Officers but the Exchequer-Office, and can be of no use to any but the Owner.** Therefore if any one hath found the said Fine, and will bring the same to Mr. Crofts a Stationer in Clifford's-Inn, shall have 10s. Reward.

**Lost or Miss'd some time since, 2 Orders for Annuities on 3700 l. per Week Excise, N<sup>o</sup> 515. on the Life of Margaret Vandenbergh and N<sup>o</sup> 525 on the Life of Sybilla Hopefley n van Lewven.** The said Orders being of no use to any but the Owner, if any Person will bring or find the said Orders to Mr. John Baugh at the Annuity-Office in the Receipt of Exchequer, shall receive a Guinea Reward.

**To be Let, a large Cole-Warehouse, with a Dwelling-house or not, up Land, which will hold above 250 Chaldrons, where have been frequently vendid by Retail above 1500 Chaldrons the Year, and in the Winter Season has taken 60 l. per Week at Retail.** Enquire at Jack's Coffee-house in Swinburn-Ally by the Royal Exchange.

**There is a very good fashionable Coach and Harness, that has not been much us'd, and a Town Chariot with a Crane Neck, to be dispos'd of, a Pennyworth, the Owner being dead.** Enquire at Mr. John Rowley's, Coach-Maker, in High Holborn near against Southampton-street.

**FOR SALE BY THE CANDLE**

**This Day the 29th Instant, at Lloyd's Coffee-house in Lombard-street, 24 Pipes of new Red Oporto Wine, and 12 Pipes of new White Oporto Wine, just Landed, neat and choice Casks.** To be sold from this Day till the Hour of Sale in a Vault N<sup>o</sup> 73. on Fresh-Wharf, and in a Cellar N<sup>o</sup> 12. in the Green near the said Wharf, where Catalogues may be had and at the Place of Sale. Sold by Thomas Tomkins, Broker.

**For SALE by the CANDLE.**

**This Day the 29th Instant, at Lloyd's Coffee-house in Lombard-street, beginning at 5 in the Afternoon, precisely, 32 Hhds and 2 Pipes of Red Wine fit for Draught, 3 Hhds of White Wine ditto, 2 Hhds of New Vienna, 1 White 1 Red, 5 Hhds of New French White Wine, 3 T. rees of New Vinyeet Wine.** To be sold in a Vault over-against the Feathers in Botolph-Lane, to the Hour of Sale, from 7 to 12, and from 2 till 6. Catalogues may be had at Lloyd's Coffee-house, and at the Place aforesaid. Sold by John Styles, Sworn-Broker.

**At the Brandy Cellar in Bucklers-Bury is continued to be Sold, true French Brandies, Bourdeaux at 8 s. per Gallon, the best old Cognac at 9 s. 6 d. Likewise Spanish from 4 s. to 5 s. 6 d. Note, That Bucklers-Bury is near Stocks-Market.**

**At the Golden-Acorn in White-Frars London, fronting Fleet-street, is lately come in a curious Collection of Printed Books and Pamphlets which was Collected out of several good Libraries, great many of them being scarce and valuable, and are to be sold at the Rates following, viz. Sermons at 1 s. 6 d. per Dozen, Lives and Memoirs at 4 s. Voyages and Travels at 4 s. Husbandry and Trade at 4 s. Civil Law and Common Law at 4 s. Plays at 6 s. Poetry at 2 s. Kings, Chancellors, Judges, &c. Speeches in Parliament at 1 s. 6 d. with great variety of Miscellanies at 2 s. Note, That any Person may be supply'd with Acts of Parliament, Proclamations, Declarations, Gazettes, Votes of Parliament &c. according to the Method of Wm. Miller late of London Stationer. Note further, that a Compleat Set of Votes from 1690 down to 1707. The Present State of Europe; or, The Month's Mercury, being Compleat from 1691 to 1707. As also whole sets distinct Philopical Transactions, being Collected as they were publish'd, are to be Sold.**

**Just Publish'd,**

**An Answer to the Letter of John Lacy, Esq; dated July 6. 1708. and directed to Josiah Woodward, D. D. Remarks on the Modern Prophets, and on some Arguments lately publish'd in their Defence.** Both by Josiah Woodward, D. D. Praise out of the Mouth of Babies: Or, An Account of the Pious Motions and Devout Exercises observ'd in many Children in Silecia. All Sold by J. Downing in Bartholomew-Cloze near Smithfield.

**This Day is publish'd the 2d Edition of**

**A Dialogue between Louis le Petit, and Harlequin le Grand; containing many Smart Riddles, Court Intrigues, Welch Witticisms, Pedagogue Puns, Scurrilous Quibbles, and occasional Comedians publish'd for the Benefit of all true Patriots, to direct their choice in an able Scurrilous. To which is added, some recommendatory Poems, by some Favourites of the 2 Squires.** Sold by the Book-sellers of London.

**The Famous Gout-Antidote, that by Bathing only has lately cur'd so many Persons afflicted with the most violent Racking Pains of the Gout and Rheumatism, restoring them to complete and perfect Ease to a Miracle, (as will be attested at Mr. Allcratt's, one of the Places of S. I.) and that hath been experienced by thousands who have been cur'd by it, to be the only Remedy capable to give present Relief in the utmost Extremity, or almost distracting torturing Pains of the Gout and Rheumatism, when all other Means have been us'd in vain: It most infallibly takes away all manner of Pain in less than half an hours time to admiration; and not only takes off a Fit for the present, but also prevents its returning again, and most certainly keeps the Gout from the Stomach.** Is Sold only at Mr. Allcratt's a Toy-Shop, at the Blue-coat-Boy against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, and at Mr. Brook's Stationer, at the Ship near the May-Pole in the Strand, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions.

**The Incomparable Powder for Cleaning the Teeth,** which has given so great Satisfaction to most of the Nobility and Gentry in England, is Sold only at Mr. Middleton's, Book-seller, the Corner of St. Peter's Alley Cornhill; and Mrs. Markham's, Toy-shop, at the 7 Stars under St. Dunstan's Church, Fleetstreet, and no where else in England. It at once using makes the Teeth as white as Ivory, tho' never so Black or Yellow, and effectually preserves them from Rotting or Decaying, continuing them Sound to exceeding Old Age. It wonderfully cures the Scurvy in the Gums, prevents Rheums or Disruptions, kills Worms at the Roots of the Teeth, and thereby hinders the Tooth-Ach: It admirably loosens loose Teeth, being a neat cleanly Medicine, of a pleasant and grateful Scent. Price 1 s. the Box, with directions.

**The Princely Perfume.** Being a most delightful Powder, which incomparably scents Handkerchiefs, Gloves, and all Sorts of Linnen, making them smell most deliciously, odoriferous, fine and charming; it perfumes the Hands, the Hair of the Head, and Perriwigs most delicately, also all Manner of Cloaths, Beds, Rooms, Scrutoires, Presses, Drawers Boxes, and all other Things, giving them a most admirable, pleasant and durable Scent, which is so curiously fragrant, so delectably sweet, reviving and enlivening, that no Perfume or Aromatick in the World, can possibly come near it: It never raises the Vapours in Ladies, but by its delicious Odour, Fragrancy and charming Perfume, (which is really superior to all other Scents upon Earth) it refreshes the Memory, cures the Head-ach, takes away Dullness and Melancholy, makes the Heart glad, and increases all the Spirits, Natural, Vital and Animal, to a Wonder. Is sold only at Mr. Allcratt's Toy-shop, at the Blue-coat-boy, against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, at 2 s. 6 d. a Glass, with Directions.